

ABLE ADDRESS ON EXCISE TAX

Representative Malby of New York Declares it a Scheme Destructive to All Our Great Industries.

Mr. Malby said: Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the constitutionality of this bill, not only on account of the fact that it has been very ably disposed of by others, but there are so many other serious objections to its passage on the merits that from my viewpoint its legality or illegality is not very material.

Neither shall I discuss the question as to the amount of money which could be collected from people under its provisions, although this is important if it is intended to take a place of a law which now concededly produces about \$55,000,000 of revenue per annum. For I am opposed to the whole policy and scheme which its adoption in any form would force us to accept. It is simply a general scheme which the Democratic Party has adopted to excuse their murderous assaults upon the great industries of the country, as this has already been done upon one of them so far as any action on the part of this House could make it possible.

I am opposed to a national income tax and to a national tax on corporations in times of peace, for in this legislation one clearly sees a well-defined scheme and purpose on the part of the Democracy to change our entire existing system of raising moneys for the support of the Government and a substitution of it for the present system of a tariff.

It is in relation to this change of our national system of taxation and its effects that I shall endeavor to point out, as it seems to me most important of all. With a legal income and corporation tax which can be increased from year to year to cover any blunder which the Democracy is sure to make there would be no necessity for an income from the tariff on imports, whether it be levied for protection's sake or for revenue.

The gentleman from Alabama, the present leader of the Democracy in this house has so plainly stated the position of himself and his party as to leave no doubt as to exactly where they stand in relation to the tariff. He has frequently announced, and reiterated only a day or two ago when he and his party were engaged in the killing off of a great agricultural industry for the purpose of protecting it against the slave labor of the world, but only allowed it to exist as a necessary evil to raise money for the support of the government. When this necessity no longer exists, then there will be no tariff for protection or otherwise if the Democracy remain in power and have their way.

This is one reason why I am opposed to this legislation, and it presents an all-sufficient reason why it and all kindred legislation should be defeated.

To show that I am correct as to the purposes of the Democracy it is only necessary to state the reasons which they offer for the passage of this bill, which are that having passed a free-trade bill on sugar and thus lost \$55,000,000 of assured annual income they proceed to try to recoup this loss by the passage of this bill, and this scheme will continue until the last vestige of a protection tariff is wiped out and the entire burden of supporting the Government is placed upon its business interests in one form or another.

This whole scheme, if entirely successful, would result in the destruction of substantially all our great industries, and at the same time transfer an additional burden upon the business interests of the country which are already bearing the greatest share of the burden of Government, whether national, State, or local. And this fact suggests to me another reason for opposing the passage of this bill.

Let us stop for a moment and inquire as to what method is now employed in conducting the business affairs of the country and who are now paying the greatest proportion of taxes. Most business is now conducted by a corporation duly organized under the laws of some State. This method has been generally adopted not only because it can be better conducted in that way than in any other, but it is also possible to secure a much larger amount of capital for investment so necessary for the economical management and production of articles to be manufactured.

A majority of all the incomes of our people upon invested capital is derived from the ownership of stock and bonds in some of these thousands

of corporations which transact the business of the country. But our Democratic friends denounce them, one and all, as a common scourge. I do not recall that in the five years of my service here that I have ever heard a Democrat say a kind word for an industrial or other corporation or ever performed an official act which had for its intent and purpose the benefiting of the business in which they were engaged. On the other hand, I have heard them denounced almost daily as thieves and robbers and the common enemy of all mankind; and, as the surest way of exterminating them all, they propose not only to take away from them all the protection which under the laws they now enjoy, but, as though that were not enough, tax them completely out of existence.

In their desire to render some excuse for this wholesale and unjust denunciation of our business interests no care even is ever exhibited for a poor and unfortunate employee who will be obliged to either take the wages paid to his unfortunate brother in other lands or starve. But who cares for the workingman, anyway? Certainly not the Democracy, who have ever stood for cheap labor. And, besides does not their scheme contemplate affording them an opportunity of purchasing in the markets of the world all that which they were heretofore paid for and produced? What difference is it whether he has the price to purchase his daily bread and the other necessities of life or not? Has not Democracy agreed to remove every tariff Chinese wall, and that is all that it ever agreed to do? When did Democracy ever agree to keep the laborer employed at present or even living wages? Never. They only agreed that everything he required for his daily comfort would be cheaper, because he would be privileged to purchase of others cheaper than has heretofore been possible for him to produce them for himself.

Oh, this Democratic free-trade idea is a fine thing! Just think of it for a moment, for under it you can purchase all your goods from foreign lands cheaper; and if any employer in this country tries to lower the wages of his employees because he can no longer get his old prices, and therefore can not afford to pay higher or usual wages, have not the Democracy assured him in advance that the employer is simply an old member of the Ananias club and is robbing him of every opportunity?

And besides has not the Democracy proposed to so amend existing law that no injunctions can hereafter be granted by the courts against them, and hence they are at liberty not only to strike but to boycott and destroy their employers' property at will and beat up and destroy him personally to their hearts content? Is not that enough for laboring man in addition to the joy of free trade? What does he want anyway—the earth? Why should he be ever heard to suggest that free trade means free labor? Why should he ever inquire how his employer is going to be able to pay him a thousand dollars for producing a given quantity of merchandise when it must be sold in competition with similar articles in the same market which have cost only one-half or one-third as much to produce? Why muddy the Democratic waters by the asking of such irrelevant questions?

It has ever been the policy of the Republican Party to raise its revenues in time of peace by an internal-revenue tax, levied for the most part on luxuries, such as liquors and tobacco, and a tariff upon imported articles which has only resulted in producing a sufficient large revenue for the support of the Government, but has protected the laborer and secured for him more than a living wage. The National Government has never attempted in times of peace to invade a State and take from it its sources of income by levying a tax either upon its business or property. The various States, and the counties, towns and municipalities therein, have been granted and assured a free field to raise taxes in such manner as they saw fit upon the property within the State. The States have relied upon this as a settled policy of the National Government and have so regulated their taxes that all business and property therein is made to bear its just share of the burdens of government, and this system so long adopted can not be disturbed without great injury and hardship resulting therefrom. Vast responsibilities have been assumed by most of the States, and a change in the methods of raising funds to meet the current expenses of the National Government would result in unjustly increasing the burdens of those who under State laws are bearing their just proportion of taxation.

To illustrate, take the State of New York for example. For several years past and up to last year before the

Democracy came into power all the expenses of the State government were met by indirect taxes. Taxes were levied upon real estate and some personal property not otherwise taxed to defray the great expenses of towns, counties, and municipalities. Vast obligations have been assumed by our state as well as by our counties, towns, and municipalities in reliance upon a continuance of this general policy of taxation by the National Government. The State of New York has up to the present time authorized the issue of \$127,000,000 of bonds for the improvement of its canals, \$50,000,000 of bonds for good roads, and several million dollars more for a forest preserve and other purposes, and it is now seriously contemplating other improvements on a vast scale.

The bonded indebtedness of our cities, counties, and towns, is so great as to make our national debt look like 30 cents. For instance, the bonded indebtedness of the city of New York alone is about equal to the national debt with a yearly tax rate of \$200,000,000, and other cities in like proportion.

Are not the burdens of our taxpayers quite enough at present without the National Government adding anything thereto? If our business interests can stand any further taxation than it now bears, should it not be left to our State to determine those additional burdens instead of being further robbed and deprived of that by the National Government, whose present sources of supply are ample for all purposes?

Our citizens are now contributing their full share toward the support of the National Government under existing laws. Our state only recently, and in order to preserve to itself the opportunity of levying further taxes by different means if necessity required, has by its present assembly passed by a large majority a resolution repealing its former ill-considered action of a year ago which gave its consent to the National Government to levy an income tax upon our citizens. We need all the revenues that we can legitimately and properly get by any fair system of taxation to discharge our existing obligations and to meet current expenses. We have never appealed to the National Government for aid in the construction of our canals or good roads or in the preservation of our forest preserves. We have taken pride as a State in doing these things ourselves, not only for the benefit of our own citizens but for the Nation and the world at large, and we wish to continue to do so.

This Democratic scheme, however, would result not only in destroying our tariff policy, and hence our great industrial system, but would at the same time destroy our present just and equitable system of National State and local taxation to the serious injury of all concerned.

For these reasons I am opposed to the passage of the present bill, and I have reason to believe that I speak the sentiment of a vast majority of the citizens, not only of my native State, but all other States of the Union, which are trying to discharge their obligations to the citizens without appealing for aid to the National Government.

A STITCH IN TIME

Logan People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

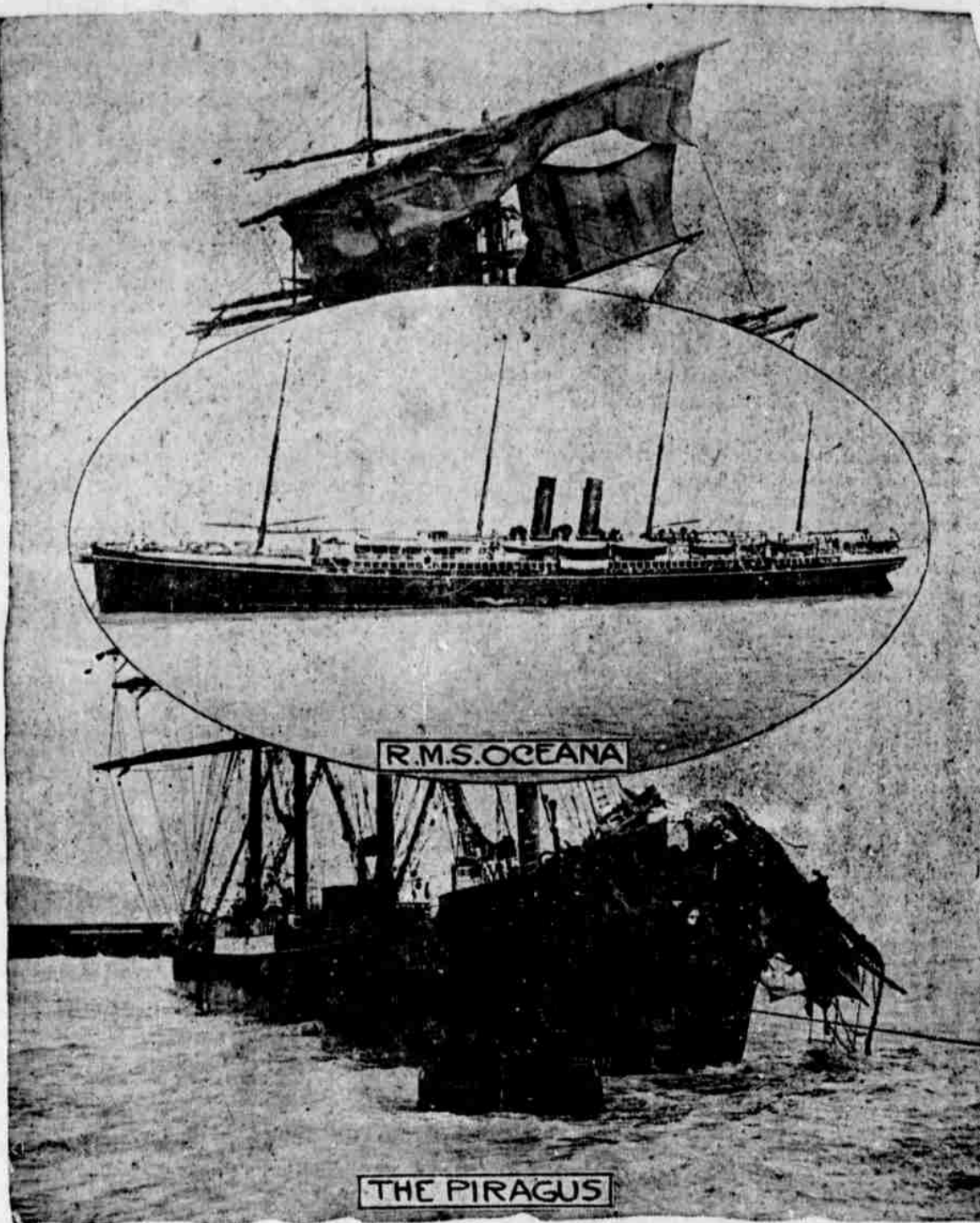
No kidney ailment is unimportant. Don't overlook the slightest backache or urinary irregularity. Nature may be warning you of approaching dropsy, or fatal Bright's disease. Kidney disease is seldom fatal if treated in time, but neglect paves the way for serious kidney troubles. Don't neglect a lame or aching back another day. Don't ignore dizzy spells, irregular or discolored urine, headaches, weariness or depression. Begin treating the kidneys with the reliable, time-tried remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. For 75 years, Doan's have been curing sick kidneys and curing permanently. Endorsed by Logan people.

Mrs. Isaac Smith, 91 S. Second East St., Logan, Utah, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in my family with such good results that I can recommend them as a first-class kidney medicine. I had several severe attacks of kidney complaint but since learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I have relied upon them for relief. This preparation has also relieved my children of kidney complaint and I always have a box on hand for that purpose."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Liner Oceana, With \$5,000,000 Specie In Her Cargo, And Bark That Sent Her to Bottom of English Channel.



The raising of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Oceana, which was sent to the bottom of the English channel by a collision with the German bark Piragus, is regarded as unlikely. The Piragus ran into the Oceana off Beachy head, England, and the liner sank quickly. Included in her cargo was \$5,000,000 in specie which was being conveyed to China as part of the advance being made by international bankers to the Chinese government. Several lives also were lost. The picture shows the crumpled bow of the Piragus, to which is still attached one of the liner's boats carried away at the time of the collision.

Easter Party

Clarkston, April 8.—The fine weather is welcomed by our farmers, with the result that many have begun to plow.

On Saturday evening an Easter party was given by Misses Irene and Lillie Jardine. The main features of the evening's entertainment were all symbols of Easter. The invited guests were Misses Lottie Jardine, Nessie Jardine, Bertha Nish, Mary Rasmussen, Addie Clark, Mary Tanner, Isadora Shumway, Messrs Herbert Thompson, Wm. Looole, Reuben Griffin, La Vere Dahle, W. H. Hoskin, Frank Nish, Frank Griffiths, and Leo Jardine.

This evening the primary association participate in an Easter party.

Don't fail to read Wm. Edwards Furniture Co. ad on page eight.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—at once, a teamster, at Logan Brick and Lime Co. tf

FOR SALE—Big onions and carrots apply at 256 South First East ad

Carolina poplars and evergreens for sale. 116 W First South street Phone 657. tf

A NEW Milk Cow for sale. 116 W. First South street Phone 657. ow

WANTED—Lady or gentleman to do house to house canvassing. Guarantee salary \$15 per week. Experience unnecessary. Address Mrs. Louise F. Woody, general delivery, city ad

HOUSE to rent with 20 acres Lucern land, near A. C. College. Apply to B. F. Riter. tf

WANTED—A pair of second-hand platform scales. F. R. Peart, Logan. Phone 3892 b. tf

WANTED—1000 men, women and children to have their shoes repaired at the Logan Shoe Parlors, 155 North Main. Opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—One high grade stallion; Sire registered Belgian, dam Percheron four years old. Weight 1750 pounds, color strong mahogany brown. Very fine animal, or will trade for high grade milk cows. Apply A. J. Done, Cornish, Utah.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

Mayor James C. Dahlman, Omaha, Nebr., often called the "Cow Boy Mayor" writes of the benefit he derived from Foley Kidney Pills and says, "I have taken Foley Kidney Pills and they have given me a great deal of relief, so I cheerfully recommend them." For sale by Co-Operative Drug Co.

For Perfect Peace. Nothing can bring peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

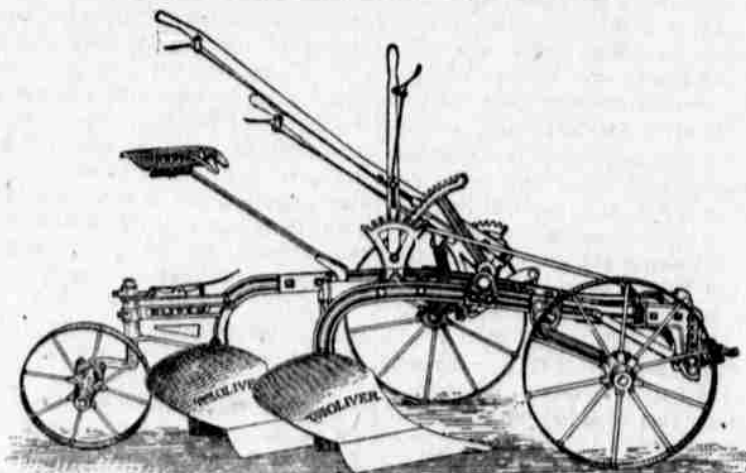
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Electrotypers.

Salt Lake City

OLIVER No. 15 Hi-Tyee Gang



Either Chilled or Steel

Built Especially For Western Trade

There is no Plow Like an OLIVER
and this is One of Oliver's Best

SIDNEY STEVENS IMPLEMENT CO.

Utah and Idaho.